

(THURSDAY, July 26, 1770.)

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

(99)
THE



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

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A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
12 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
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PRICE-CURRENT, IN NEW-YORK.	
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Nut Wood	28s. 0d.
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HIGH-WATER IN NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	C's Age	High- Water	Rises	H	M.	Sets	H	M.
THURSDAY	4	1	after 4	48	before 8			
FRIDAY	5	2	4	49				
SATURDAY	6	3	4	50				
SUNDAY	7	4	4	51				
MONDAY	8	5	4	52				
TUESDAY	9	6	4	53				
WEDNESDAY	10	7	4	54				

NEW-YORK, July 26
The following is a true Copy of a Letter sent from
the Committee of Merchants in Connecticut, to the Commit-
tee of Merchants in New-York, which the latter refused to
publish.

GENTLEMEN,
YOURS of the 16th, acknowledging the Receipt of ours
of the 6th; and a Copy of yours of the 16th Instant,
to the Trade at Boston, we received by your Express—the
Contents of which were equally surprising to all we commu-
nicated them to,—as to ourselves. We confess ourselves un-
happy in ever differing from the Sentiments of our Brethren
embarked in the same Cause, especially from so respectable a
Number as the Gentlemen Merchants, and Inhabitants of
New-York; yet we cannot but candidly make a few Re-
marks on your said inclosed Proposal, and give our Sen-
timents, and the Sentiments of those in Trade, and others we
have conversed with on the Subject, which we depend you
will receive with equal Candour. As the Proposal you have
been pleased to make to Boston, and communicate to us,
seems to have originated from the Sense of the People of
New-York, collected in consequence of printed Advertisements
first circulated,—give us Leave to say, we take the
Sense of this important Affair to be some how very unhappily
misunderstood, and represented, in the Advertisement. That
the partial Repeal of the Duties was never moved for, or
considered as a conciliating Measure with Regard to the Colo-
nies, is evident to us from the public Declaration of the Minis-
try in the House of Commons; and the declared Design and
Intent in leaving the Duty on Tea, unrepealed until another
Session of Parliament, speaks too plainly to be (as we
conceive) misunderstood. As to the Determination against
importing Tea at all, until the Duty is taken off, we cannot
for the great Utility of such a Resolution, if your Proposal
takes place; since such a Prohibition will never interest the
black Labourers and Manufacturers of Great Britain, in our
Favour; nor any one Set of Men, save the East-India Com-
pany, whose Interest and that of the Nation, are already al-
most incompatible. The giving up at this Period will fully
confirm the Predilections of many in Great Britain, concern-
ing our Ability for carrying our Resolutions thro'—dis-
courage our Friends at Home,—strengthen an Administration
inimical to us already—and forever fatally bar all future
Associations on the Continent for any public Purpose of the
like Nature. One Word more on the Subject,—if even when
a whole Continent were on the Watch, British Goods (ho-
tentially and intirely excluded) have found their Way undis-
covered in among us, in some Instances,—what may we ex-
pect when the Doors are thus widely laid open, and none
appointed to be on the Guard, as an individual Article will
not be of that Importance in the Eye of the Public?—One
Consideration further on your Letter immediately to us of
CONNECTICUT: You are pleased to say, the Sentiments
of your Inhabitants are for embracing the present Juncture
as the most favourable we may perhaps ever have, of making
a decent and honourable Retreat.—As we never engaged in
the Matter but upon Principle, as we are still convinced of
the Justice of the Cause, as great and extensive Success has
already attended our joint Efforts, and an entire Settlement of
every Thing to our Wishes is near at Hand,—we cannot
think of a Retreat in any Sense of the Word, as either deceit
or honourable. One of the first American Characters now
at the Court of Great Britain, in his Letter of the 16th April,
after relating the Success of Mr. Trecothick's Motion for ta-
king off the Duty on Tea had met with, says expressly,
That had the Non-Importation Agreement been as virtu-
ously observed throughout America, as it had been in New-
York, the whole of the Revenue Act would have been re-
pealed this Session of Parliament; but, adds he, let us omit
Confute;—the whole Dependence of the Ministry respecting
America, is on the Breach of this; which once broken, dis-
misses you for ever. But, continues this worthy Patriot,

the Game is in your own Hands, and I trust there is Virtue
and Skill enough in America, so as to play it to their Advan-
tage, and to settle the future Liberties of America on a firm
and lasting Basis; your All in my Opinion, depends on this.
—The above referred to Letter is not now before us, but
have had it read repeatedly in our Hearing. The above
you may rely on as a Part of a long Letter almost wholly on
the Subject, a Copy of which we propose sending you when
obtained; and we can but hope, when you calmly and im-
partially reconsider the Whole, with the almost infinite Con-
sequences that attend it, you will be so candid as to withdraw
your Proposal.

The universal Conspiration the Contents and Purport of
your Express gave the People of all Ranks among us, is ca-
pable to be conceived than expressed; not to be conceived
but by those who have been present at the News of some
public Misfortune first spreading.

Gentlemen, we esteem, we respect you; yet must treat
thus freely and sincerely with you on the Subject. Our
direct Importations have ever been small, our Consumption
large, (these Acts removed) increasing; we are but one amidst
a Number of Colonies, yet from the Sense of those we have
had the Opportunity of conferring with on the short warn-
ing we have had, you may depend CONNECTICUT will
abide by their Agreement, and will be so far from retreat-
ing, that we shall consider it an Honour to fall in so good a
Cause. We this Day had a Meeting of a considerable Num-
ber of the Traders, and others, upon the Contents of yours;
and we write you as the Sentiments of the Meeting, we doubt
not but that the Trade of this Colony will turn into another
Channel, if your Merchants should be the first to break the
Non-Importation Agreement,—which we doubt not will be
the Sentiment of the Town of Boston.

Gentlemen, as this will be with you before your Intelli-
gence from Boston and Philadelphia will come to Hand;
(when you propose taking the Sense of your Inhabitants
again) the Gentlemen present, desire you would publish to
the People, this Letter before you take their Sentiments.
The Enemies to America, both at Home and Abroad, have
at all Times insisted that the Non-Importation Agreement
was come into, and kept up by interested Persons, and for
temporary Views; This Information has, we are credibly
informed, done us sensible Wrong; a Relaxation at this
Time, and under our present Circumstances, we cannot but
think will be to countenance this their Report.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servants,
Matthew Talbot,
Richard Alsop,
Silas Deane, } Committee.

To Isaac Low, Esq;
Chairman of the Committee of Merchants, in New-York.

Elizabeth-Town, July 19, 1770.

MR. HOLT,
By publishing the inclosed in your next Journal, you will oblige
your Friends in New-Jersey in general, but those in this Town in
particular.

A Meeting of a Number of respectable Freemen and Free-
holders of the County of Essex, convened by Advertisements,
at Elizabeth-Town, on the 16th of July, 1770, they entered into
the following Resolutions.

Whereas the Merchants and Traders of the City of New-
York, have lately thought proper, contrary to their own Agree-
ment, and in Violation of their public Faith, to break through the
only Measure that could have obtained a Redress of the Grievances
complained of, as subversive of the Liberties of North-America;
We, the Inhabitants and Freeholders of the County of Essex, in the
Province of New-Jersey, DO RESOLVE.

1st. That it is our unanimous Opinion, that the several Signers
to the late Importation Agreement in New-York, have basely and
perfidiously betrayed the common Cause, deserted their Countrymen
in their united Struggles for a Removal of Ministerial Oppressions,
and violated their Faith, so often pledged to the Friends of constitu-
tional Liberty, both in Great-Britain and her Colonies.

2d. That every Person, who, contrary to the Non-Importation
Agreement, hath or shall import, ought by the Friends of their
Country, to be treated, not only in like Manner as they themselves
set the Example, in the late Case of the Merchants and Traders
of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode-Island, but be held in the ut-
most Contempt, by all the Friends of Liberty, and treated as En-
emies to their Country.

3d. That we will strictly adhere to our Resolutions of the 31st
of June last; as far as they relate to purchasing Goods imported
from Great-Britain.

They then proceeded to appoint a Committee of Correspondence,
who are also to do, every other Act necessary for promoting and
supporting the above resolutions.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, April 26.
To the MINISTRY.

GENTLEMEN,
To protect, defend, and secure the Colonies. G—lle.

FIFTY years before the author of my motto
was born, and whilst Canada, Cape Breton,
and Louisiana were in the hands of France, the
Colonies defended themselves, and often gave suc-
cour to this Kingdom; but now when all these
Countries are in subjection to the Crown of Eng-
land, and that the Colonies have several hundred

thousand men more than heretofore, and not an
enemy within three thousand miles of them, the
author of my motto declared they wanted protection,
security, and defence; but, Gentlemen, his real
intention was to support a standing army amongst
the most loyal people on earth, (for a traitor was
never born there) and therefore the Stamp Act pas-
sed for the purpose of a revenue.

His successor, Mr. Charles Townshend's head
was full of the same ideas; he brought in a bill to
impose duties on glass, paper, painters colours and
tea, for the same laudable purpose of a revenue to
support a standing army, from which when he
was dissuaded by the writer of this letter, his an-
swer was, "That while he had any share in ad-
ministration he would be invulnerable in the Colo-
nies, and therefore keep an army there;" the act
passed; but to collect the duties he thought it ne-
cessary to send a Board of Commissioners of Cus-
toms, and Judge of Vice Admiralty, with all their
train of dependants; the consequence was general
discontent.

You are his successors not only in office but in er-
rors too, as you have hitherto adopted the same
measures; you ought, Gentlemen, to have become
wise by the mistakes of Messrs. G—lle and Town-
shend, for during their administration, you saw
what discontent and confusion they had excited in
America, and alienated the affections of the Colo-
nies from this Country; you are well acquainted
with the discontent and disgust which prevails there
on account of the army, and the frequent outrages
committed there by soldiers, not only on the peo-
ple but on the laws too, for at New-York they have
at twelve o'clock at noon, cut open the doors of
his Majesty's prison and proclaimed a gaol delivery
to malefactors and others. [This is a misrepresen-
tation.]

You are well informed of the frequent disturban-
ces at Boston, and the army has planted there two
pieces of cannon before the Town Hall, that the
Representatives of the people and the King's Coun-
cil were obliged to pass between two rows of Gre-
nadiers, with bayonets fixed and without whose
leave they could not enter the hall.

The late massacre at Boston, committed by the
King's troops, surpasses the barbarity and inhumani-
ty of the Spaniards at Mexico, who let loose
blood hounds, armed with teeth only, on the in-
nocent natives, whilst the King's soldiers at Boston,
armed with swords and bayonets, more cruel than
Spaniards, murdered their fellow subjects, whom
it is said they are sent to protect and defend.

These and many more acts of despotism and ty-
ranny, Gentlemen, ought to alarm you in time; re-
member that it can never deserve reproach to cor-
rect human error, for the rulers of kingdoms are
fallible as well as other men, and it is happy if they
see their errors before it be too late, and not perse-
vere in them rather than discover to the world that
they have been wrong, as has been too frequently
and too unhappily the case.

If sentiments like these should possess your minds,
to retract your errors and dispose you to a sincere
reconciliation with our Colonies, to recover their
lost affection, to restore our trade, to save this
kingdom an immense expence, to save your coun-
try and your successors infinite uneasiness, and to
secure to yourselves immortal honour, adopt the
following advice, and all those most desirable ends
will be obtained.

1. Order home your army from America, and
whenever the Crown wants assistance from thence,
make a requisition in the Colonies, they will obey
as they have done heretofore in the reigns of King
William, Queen Ann, George the 1st. and in the
late war.

2. Repeal all those duties which were imposed
for the purpose of a revenue. for there can be no
need of them when the army is ordered home; in
doing this you will undoubtedly restore our lost
trade with the Colonies.

3. Abolish the Board of Commissioners of Cus-
toms with all their numerous train of dependants,

for they are not only an oppression to the Colonies, but will become absolutely useless when your revenue acts are repealed.

4. Dissolve the Courts of Vice Admiralty, for the arbitrary principle on which they are founded is incompatible with commerce.

This, Gentlemen, is certainly true policy, and the real interest of Great Britain; proceed then on these principles and remove every just cause of complaint, and you will restore content and harmony between us; this I think is the true system that ought to be observed, and those who fail in pursuing it will be the just abhorrence both of Britain and America.

RATIONALIS.

LONDON.

May 8. This day was the drawing room of the Princess Dowager of Wales. Any person of a curious and speculative turn, to make observations on the scandalous vendity of the age, need only to have taken his stand in Pall-mall about noon; and he would there have seen the sons and daughters of corruption eagerly thronging to the temple of Rimon, to pay their adorations at the shrine of power. He would have seen Lord North, the *Upstart nominal minister*. He would have seen that celebrated *Junto*, consisting of Lord Egmont, the president; Lord Mansfield, the secret adviser; Stuart Mackenzie, the *real minister*; Gilbert Elliot, his deputy, and chancellor of the exchequer in expectancy; Lord Barrington, the *Runner*; Martin Dylson, and Jenkinson, those *official spies*, and second rate ministers; together with the whole profligate supporters of all acts of tyranny, vengeance and massacre. And, perhaps he might have seen, (if the breach between the Carlton-House and the Bloomsbury Gangs is not yet wide enough to cause them to separate) the Lords, Gower, Weymouth, Hillsborough, Rochford, &c. who, together with the above mentioned gentry, form the famous *double cabinet*; so sincerely abhorred at home, and so universally despised abroad.

It is reported, that the *C---l* is already near two months in arrears.

It is whispered, that an appeal, of an extraordinary nature, is now actually preparing by the chiefs of the minority, and will be laid before the tribunal of the people in a little time.

It is said, that A---n are greatly at a loss how to act, with respect to the colonies; some advising lenitive measures as the properest method of bringing them to reason, and to suffer their assemblies to levy taxes as before; others are for coercive means of bringing them to reason. A writer of this day, in a card to Lord N---h, says, "send directly a fleet of men of war and frigates, and block up all the refractory ports of North-America; do not suffer a ship to go out, but to their mother country, until they submit to the legislative power of Great-Britain." This, and this only, will bring these stubborn people to their duty."

We hear that a certain great man has declared he has something yet in petto, that will put the ministry to greater difficulties than any thing he has hitherto proposed.

May 10. The late disturbances at Boston, have opened the eyes of the Ministry, to see the fatal consequences of a childish obstinacy, with respect to the making them subject to the power of the British parliament, without an adequate representation; and it is said has determined them to take off the remaining tax on tea, before the expiration of the present session, contrary to their late resolve.

A correspondent observes, that, "our present government is a strange mixture of mean indigence and profuse expense. A frugality that saves nothing to the people, and an expense by which none are benefited but the real enemies of the country. The servants of the h---d have been almost starved, while the tools of a detested *Junto* were fed with the fattest morsels—it were heartily to be wished that a certain great lady in this country, would follow the example of the King of France's daughter, and shut herself up in a convent for ever."

Notwithstanding it is said, and generally believed, that the national assemblies will be prorogued on Thursday the 17th inst, yet we hear, from pretty good authority, that the necessary business will certainly drive them into the last week of the present month.

A correspondent observes, that the bringing on the American affairs this week, as the time when our ministry have business on the course, and which, upon former occasions, we have seen pursued, whilst national matters of the greatest consequences have been neglected, is looked upon as a master stroke of policy in the opposition.

It is whispered, that a certain unpopular American governor has declared, that five regiments, with their full complement of men, will be little enough to feed the colony of which he is governor.

It is now no longer a secret, that Carlton-house is the grand spring of all the actions of the present ministry. It is to the baneful and pernicious influence of that house that we owe all those destructive measures, which have produced the present alarming discontents. The people of England have never complained without some foundation for their complaints, nor have they ever ceased to murmur when oppressed. They are conscious, that, in their collective capacity as a nation, they are, and always were respectable; and however venal sycophants, the tools and favourites of a day, may affect to despise them, or treat their petitions as the idle murmurs of a deluded mob, their revenge, though slow, is sure; and they will one day teach such men that it is the highest and most consummate of all folly to incur the indignation of a free people.

We learn from good authority, that the business cannot be settled this session of parliament; and that the prorogation will therefore be for a very short time.

May 12. We hear that at a conference lately held at Carlton-house, two of the members departed after some strong reflections on each other.

Wednesday the adjourned debate in the H. of Commons on the transactions of Boston, was resumed. In these debates Mr. Burke and Colonel Barré made very conspicuous figures, and were supported with great warmth and spirit. Col. Barré said, *There was something in the conduct of our ministry so truly ridiculous and inconsistent, that it amazed him; that though we were daily deceived by our avowed enemies, and have received repeated insults from them, still we continue submissive and inactive, and like a weak and feeble people, stoop to disgrace without murmuring; whilst on the other hand, if our own children (the colonies) who sprung from our loins, and who were nourished by our tenderness—if they murmur at our tyranny, or commit one criminal fault, we lash them with a rod of iron, and exercise our authority to the most wanton purposes.*

Mr. Burke observed, *That we were daily losing our dignity among other nations, which was in a manner our birth-right; that we no longer held that balance of power which we formerly posessed with so much ease; and that if it was recovered again, it must be effected by a French state trick—not by the weight of our strength and power, but by the weight of our guilt.*

Those who attended a certain society inform us, that all the time of this session which has not been spent in glossing over, and wrangling about a bad cause, has been employed by the majority in getting all manner of places and reversion for themselves and their dependants.

We hear that the government of a certain colony has been this week offered to no less than three gentlemen, and it was declined by all of them.

During the last nine days only, the King has had no less than six conferences with his mother at Carlton-house—Will it be credited hereafter, that this kingdom is governed by a vindictive old woman; and that her Paramours, flatterers and sycophants, occupied and directed, every department of the state! The following is a list of the party who call themselves the King's Friends.

First Rate men, and the Carlton-House Cabinet: The Earl of BUTE, Lord Mansfield, Lord Egmont, Stuart Mackenzie, Gilbert Elliot, C. Jenkinson, Jeremiah Dylson, Samuel Martyn, Lord Barrington, Lord Marchmont, Lord North, and Wellbore Ellis.—The Buckingham House Cabinet: N. Ramsay, P. Pavonarius, and W. Reynolds, the Paget; Pinchbeck, Teyman and Turner; Arnold; Watch and Button maker; Campbell, a Scotch Bookbinder; and the Queen's Aft. Secretary and Historiographer to both cabinets, David Hume.—Second Rate men; Lords, Litchfield, Talbot, Pomfret, Oxford, Oxford, March, Denbigh, Le Despencer, Townshend, Matham, Digby, Bruce, Falmouth, Willoughby, Hertford, Powis, Bontetourt, and Bateman; Sir William Stewart, Humphry Morice, S. Jenyns, Hans Stanley, G. Selwyn, G. C. Frederick, S. Brudenell, G. Pitt, H. Wallop, cum Geo. Rice, & multis aliis minoris notæ.

LONDON, May 15.

YESTERDAY a Court of Common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made, that an humble Petition, Address and Remonstrance, be presented to his Majesty, respecting the Middlesex election, and the answer given by his Majesty to the Petition, Address and Remonstrance of the Livery of London.

A motion was made, that the part respecting the answer given by his Majesty should be left out, when on a division, seven Aldermen and 104 Commoners, were for retaining the part respecting his Majesty's answer; and eight Aldermen and 57 Commoners, were for rejecting the part respecting his Majesty's answer, and for conning it to the Middlesex Election only.

Then a motion was made that a committee be appointed and that they do immediately withdraw and prepare an humble Petition, Address and Remonstrance, respecting the Middlesex Election, and the answer given by his Majesty to the Livery Address, &c. And the following committee was appointed, viz.

Aldermen. Trecothick, Stephenson, Crosby, Townsend, Sawbridge, Wilkes.

Commoners. Geo. Bellas, Esq; Mr. Beardmore, S. Freeman, Esq; Deputy Judd, Deputy Sainsbury, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Burford, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. Plomer, Mr. Shove.

They withdrew, and prepared the Address, &c. accordingly and presented it to the Court. On a division, For the Address, &c. seven Aldermen and 91 Commoners: Against it, six Aldermen and 40 Commoners.

A motion was then made that the thanks of the Court be given to Lord Chatham for his late conduct in Parliament, and for his zeal shown for the more sacred right of Election, and of petitioning, and for the promise of his endeavours to support an independent and more equal representation.

Resolved, That the following Gentlemen wait on Lord Chatham with the said thanks, viz.

Aldermen. Stevenson, Crosby, Trecothick, Townsend. Commoners. Dep. Cockledge, G. Bellas, Esq; Dep. Judd, S. Freeman, Esq; Mr. Beardmore, Mr. Sharpe, Dep. Townsend, Mr. Anderson.

The Aldermen present at the above Court, were, the Lord Mayor, Ladbroke, Alfop, Bridgen, Stephenson, Harley, Kite, Banks, Eldale, Peers, Kennet, Rossiter, Townsend, Sawbridge and Wilkes.

As soon as the Court was up, the Sheriffs were dispatched to know his Majesty's pleasure, when he would be pleased to receive the same.

It is said, that the occasion of holding the above Court was on account of several persons having alleged, that the late Petition and Address for an Answer to the Remonstrance of the Livery, was not properly a Corporation Act, being obtained by only a part of the Livery; and that therefore the above motions were again made in the Court of Common Council of yesterday.

It is said that a meeting in the city yesterday, as well as some former meetings of the Livery, &c. have been held in consequence of complaints from Lord Chatham to my Lord Mayor, of want of Support from the City to second his patriotic motions in an august Assembly. It is even said, that a letter of a very interesting nature has been received that will explain this matter more fully.

A correspondent says, "the reception to be given to the second city petition, address and remonstrance, has been determined on in a late c---l."

BOSTON, July 16.

The Canker-Worms have done great damage in some of the country towns, not only in this province, but in New Hampshire and Rhode-Island: They come up from the earth in swarms, and devour the grass in a prodigious manner; when they have destroyed one pasture they travel to another, passing the roads and going over fences, walls and houses: The people in the country have been obliged to dig trenches around their corn fields, to keep them out; and have been obliged to tar their houses, as some of the worms have got into their rooms and beds. It has been observed, that when the grails has been moved to prevent their destroying the whole, the heat of the sun makes them uneasy, and have bit several people that were at work bare-foot, but their bite, tho' smart, is not venomous.

Capt. Lambert last week arrived at Salem from the West Indies, informs that on the preceding Saturday he spoke with the packet bound to New-York off St. George's Bank, and learnt from her that the act imposing duties on paper, tea, &c. was totally repealed the 25th of May.

Last week a mail ship arrived at Casco-Bay from London: She left the Downs the 21st of May, but has bro't no public papers. The master informs, that before he left London, he was told the act laying a duty on tea would be repealed this session of parliament.

Messrs. FLEETS.

In a letter from Dr. Moses Gunn of Montague, a Gentleman of undoubted veracity, I have account, that in the month of May last past, four reputable persons affirmed, they in company, having crossed Connecticut river at the conflux of Deerfield river with it, saw a Serpent which they took for a Rattle Snake, and one of the company struck at it; on which was heads one at each end of the Serpent sprung nimbly at the flick. The strokes were repeated till the animal was dead, and the four persons viewed it attentively, and report it had one entire body about four feet in length, and in the middle as thick as the small of a man's leg, tapering each way in common to the head. One end appeared exactly in form of a large yellow Rattle Snake; the other, together with the head, a black Snake: the anus was in the middle, where there were animals of such apparently different species joined. Within a few feet of the monster was found a large black Snake attendant. The horrid form of the fore described creature urged the Spectators to throw it precipitately into the river which prevented a more critical examination.

As the above may be depended upon, it is communicated as a rare phenomenon in natural history, for the entertainment of the curious, by T. YOUNG.

NEWPORT, July 16.

Since our last ten Persons have been apprehended here, and at Narragansett, and committed to Goal in this town, for passing counterfeit Dollars and Half-Joes, a considerable Number of which have been discovered; one Man having taken to the Value of between 40 and 50 Dollars. As it is likely many have been sent into other Governments, it will be proper for the People to be very careful in taking them at this Time. The Difference between the false and true Coins is pretty evident on Comparison. For some Reasons the Names of the Persons are omitted till next Week, when we expect to give a more full and particular Account of this villainous Scene, in which, according to present Appearances, the Actors are very numerous.

NEW-LONDON, July 15.

An uncommon species of worms have appeared in this and the neighbouring towns, called the Palmer Worm, which have done considerable damage, and present a melancholy prospect in the fields of grain and mowing grails which they have attacked.—The most successful method that has hitherto been practised to prevent their attacking of fields, is the digging of trenches about five or six inches deep, round the intended inclosure.—The same destructive vermin made their appearance here about 16 years ago, when, 'tis said, they destroyed a very considerable part of the produce of the earth.

The same kind of worms have appear'd in great multitudes in sundry other parts of Connecticut, in New-York government, in New-Jersey, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, July 4. "We are now here as anxious to know the merchants determination with you, respecting the importation of goods, as you could have been to know the determination of Parliament about repealing the revenue act. We hope, by the packet, which is daily expected, to hear from you on that subject."

Capt. Donovan, from Falmouth, which he left the 19th of May, informs us, that there was no packet there, nor any account of anything being done by the Parliament relating to American affairs, when he sailed.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated April 14. "I have received your favour of the 16th of November last, handing me an order for some goods, to be executed as soon as the American revenue acts are repealed. I am sorry to advise you that they are not all repealed. The duty on tea being still to remain, by which means all our conditional orders are stopped here, and I have good reason to believe they amount in this town and neighbourhood to upwards 130,000l. The goods are all ready, and many of them packed. I make no doubt you will favour me with the sentiments and resolutions of the Americans on this event."

Capt. Hardy from Lisbon, the 27th of June, in lat. 36, 27, long. 67, spoke a large ship, full of soldiers, bound to Cadiz from the Havannah; the same day saw two other large ships, which he took to be likewise Spanish ships; the first asked Capt. Hardy, if he saw any other Spanish ships, so that he supposes there must be a fleet of them. On the 2d inst. in lat. 38, 30, long. 61, he spoke Capt. Robinson, from Philadelphia to Lisbon, six days out, well. And the 4th inst. in lat. 38, 10, long. 72, spoke a brig from St. Lucia, bound for Salem, New-England, out fourteen days; also a snow from ditto, bound to Boston.

Sunday last Captain Blewer arrived here from Charleston, in South-Carolina, who informs, that on the 11th instant, a little to the southward of Cape-Hatteras Shoal, he saw a sloop ashore; that about 7 leagues to the northward he saw a vessel ashore, which he took to be a schooner, having only her foremast standing; and that about six miles to the northward of her, he saw another schooner ashore, with both her masts standing. There was a tent on the land near each of the schooners, which he imagines were erected by their crews, and that they were endeavouring to save what they could from the wrecks.

The schooners prove to be belonging to New-York, Jamaica, and the Sloop, Capt. away in a Gale about 3 Weeks last Thursday afternoon, in which a house the upper the house in which the Col. lightning; also the sloop Street, had her mast split and not hearing that any lives were lightening was conveyed down house in Lombard-street, with more than melting about 6 the rod.

Extract of a Letter from Parliament; three of the the duty on tea will be continued this session. We are what your determination can we do any thing till the first prospect, it will not be to supply the orders they have come in by degrees as they the manufacturers at Manchester trade, have any good had a good sale for all they other places I observe it is in

A. C.

THE Inhabitants of the their Compliments to the and beg they will send them POLICE, as they imagine they have no further Use for it.

PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday last JOHN DIC to Miss MARY NORRIS.

We are advised from Lancaster instant, Mr. Isaac Myer, in that county, in the evening house to a small village adjoining in a public house conversing, and another person, the doors of the house all open—the clock, two guns were fired behind the same, that a ball from innkeeper's head, without hurt Ball from the other gun, struck Myer, passed through the neck shoulder, of which wounds he clock in the afternoon the The authors of this horrid

NEW-YO

Capt. Tingle from Madeira Vessels, viz. The 2d July, in L. Capt. Williams, in a sloop from 8 days out; the 5th following with Capt. Barclay, in a Snow the 8th, with a Ship, and a B. Virginia for Europe, Lat. 39, Lat. 59, 57, Lon. 68, with the Nicholson, from this Port, for L on the 11th, in Lat. 40, 3, L on a Brig from Philadelphia, for L. Capt. Harris, in 25 Days from forms us. That it was so sickly in there, that out of sixty-three Men died in twenty-one Days. That Brigs from Rhode-Island, one of Capt. Carpenter; and a Sloop.

The last Maryland Paper contains proceedings of another of their Com District under their Care, by which well as all the other Committees voice are extremely careful and voices of all the Goods that arrive however small, imported contraband Agreement, is immediately stored by the next Opportunity. The District in Arundel County, Rep Cargoes or Goods lately imported Buchanan, Merchant in London, and Brown, from Mr. William Thomas Philpot, and from Mr. which were Articles not allowed me to be sent back; another Carg from Messrs. West and Hopson, vary to the Agreement.

We are informed that a Cause is coming on to be tried in the Supreme Court, where a young Woman is Plaintiff Fortune Defendant; for Breach of made in Writing to the Plaintiff Life Time of his Wife, since dec with the Plaintiff after the Death might continue in her single State might happen: Which the Plaintiff with the bath done, pursuant to, defendant's Promise and Assumption Reason thereof hath lost her Marriage for £. 3000 Proc. Money.

TO THE PRINTER.

In Order to show the Sentiments of the Non-Importation Agreement, which also consider as an absolute Breach of the duty you will insert in your next Paper a Letter dated the 17th Instant, from Philadelphia to his Friend in this City, which

YR, "Your Favour of the 13th Instant to be answer'd by the Return of the Words cannot describe with a tempt we heard of the treacherous C Importers.—Slaves they deserve to with them to be, if it were possible innocent and unborn—I hope the berry (of whom I am persuaded you) will favour the World with the leaders of so detestable a Faction, th be hardy enough to venture abro

July 16.
great damage in some
this province, but in
They come up from
he grafs in a prodigious
oyed one pasture they
and going over fences,
the country have been
their corn fields, to keep
to tar their houses, as
their rooms and beds,
gals has been mowed
ole, the heat of the sun
several people that were
tho' smart, is not veno-

at Salem from the West
ing Saturday he spoke
York off St. George's
he act imposing duties
ealed the 25th of May.
Casco-Bay from Lon-
of May, but has bro't
forms, that before he
laying a duty on tea
liament.

Montague, a Gentleman
ount, that in the month
effirmed, they in com-
at the confus of Deer-
ich they took for a Rattle
at it; on which you
ung nimbly at the flick-
al was dead, and the
d report it had one intru-
the middle as thick as the
y in common to the head,
a large yellow Rattle-
ad, a black Snake; the
two animals of such ap-
thin a few feet of this
attendant. The boy
urged the spectators to
which prevented a more

is communicated as a
or the entertainment of
T. YOUNG.

July 16.
een apprehended here,
to Goal in this town,
half-Joes, a considera-
discovered; one Man
en 40 and 50 Dollars.
to other Governments,
very careful in taking
between the base and
comparison. For some
are omitted till next
are full and particular
which, according to
very numerous.

July 13.
have appeared in this
the Palmer Worm,
mge, and prelent a
of grain and mowing
The most successful
to prevent their
trenches about five
d inclosure.—The
appearance here about
destroyed a very con-
arth.

heard in great multi-
tut, in New-York
July 9
fter, May 4.
know the merchants
the importation of
the determination
revenue act. We
expected, to hear

which he left the 29th
to packet there, nor
by the Parliament
failed.

dated April 14.
e 26th of November
oods, to be executed
are repealed. I am
all repealed. The
which means all our
and I have good
town and neigh-
goods are all ready,
to doubt you will
resolutions of the

of June, in lat.
full of soldiers,
the same day saw
be likewise Spa-
y, if he saw any
there must be a
38, 30, long, 68,
elphia to Lisbon,
ft. in lat. 38, 10,
bound for Salem,
a snow from ditto,

ere from Charles-
us, that on the
of Cape Hatteras
out 7 leagues to
hich he took to
st standing; and
d of her, he saw
masts standing
of the schooners,
crews, and that
they could from

[The schooners prove to be the Charming Polly, Ander-
son, belonging to New-York, from Surinam, another from
Jamaica, and the Sloop, Capt. Morgan of Bermuda, all cast
away in a Gale about 3 Weeks ago.]
Last Thursday afternoon we had a heavy thunder gust,
in which a house the upper end of Market-street, and
the house in which the Collector lives, were struck with
lightening; also the sloop Harrison, lying near Race-
street, had her mast split from top to bottom. We do
not hear that any lives were lost.—A severe flash of
lightening was conveyed down the iron rods fixed to a
house in Lombard-street, without doing any further da-
mage than melting about 6 or 7 inches of the point of
the rod.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, May 1.

"I have heretofore advised, that every thing was settled
in Parliament; three of the duties are taken off, and
the duty on tea will be continued; nothing more can be
done this session. We are waiting in suspense to hear
what your determination may be on the other side, nor
can we do any thing till that is known. From the pre-
sent prospect, it will not be in the power of the merchants
to supply the orders they have on hand; the goods must
come in by degrees, as they can procure them; few of
the manufacturers at Manchester, concerned in the Ameri-
can trade, have any goods by them, as they have
had a good sale for all they could make; and at many
other places I observe it is much the same."

A CARD.

THE Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, present
their Compliments to the Inhabitants of New York,
and beg they will lend them their OLD LIBERTY
POLE, as they imagine they can, by their late Conduct,
have no further Use for it.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Thursday last JOHN DICKENSON, Esq; was married
to Miss MARY NORRIS.

We are advised from Lancaster, that on Saturday the
14th instant, Mr. Isaac Myer, of Tulpehocken Township,
in that county, in the evening of that day, walk'd from his
house to a small village adjoining his plantation, where he
sat in a public house conversing with the innkeeper his re-
sident, and another person, the evening warm, and the win-
dows of the house all open—that between nine and ten of
the clock, two guns were fired into the house, from the field
behind the same, that a ball from one of the guns grazed the
innkeeper's head, without further damage to him, and the
ball from the other gun, struck the shoulder of the said
Myer, passed through the neck, and lodged in the other
shoulder, of which wounds he languished until four of the
clock in the afternoon the next day, and then died.
The authors of this horrid Murder are not yet disco-
vered.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

Capt. Tingley from Madeira, spoke with the following
Vessels, viz. The 2d July, in Lat. 36, 4, Lon. 66, 30, with
Capt. Williams, in a sloop from New-Haven, for Barbados,
8 Days out; the 5th following, in Lat. 38, 13, Lon. 68,
with Capt. Barclay, in a sloop from St. Lucia, for Boston;
the 8th, with a Ship, and a Brig in Company, both from
Virginia for Europe, Lat. 39, Lon. 68, 30; the 11th, in
Lat. 59, 57, Lon. 68, with the Brig Havannah, Captain
Nicholson, from this Port, for Liverpool, 5 Days out; and
on the 12th, in Lat. 40, 3, Lon. 61, with Capt. Leech, in
a Brig from Philadelphia, for Lisbon.

Capt. Harris, in 25 Days from Cape Coast, in Africa, in-
forms us, That it was so sickly in the Garrison whilst he
was there, that out of sixty-three Men, of which it consisted, 43
died in twenty-one Days. That he left at that Place, two
Brigs from Rhode-Island, one of which was commanded by
Capt. Carpenter; and a Sloop.

The last Maryland Paper contains an Account of the Pro-
ceedings of another of their Committees of Inspection in the
District under their Care, by which it appears, that they, as
well as all the other Committees of Inspection in that Pro-
vince are extremely careful and exact in examining the In-
voices of all the Goods that arrive; and that every Article,
however small, imported contrary to the Non-Importation
Agreement, is immediately stored and sent home for England
by the next Opportunity. The Committee for Pig Point
District in Arundel County, Report the Examination of 10
Cargoes or Goods lately imported, viz. 3 from Mr. John
Buchanan, Merchant in London, 2 from Purkins, Buchanan
and Brown, 1 from Mr. William Mollison, 1 from Mr.
Thomas Philpot, and 1 from Mr. James Russell, in all of
which were Articles not allowed by the Agreement, which
are to be sent back; another Cargo from the said Russell
1 from Messrs. West and Hopson, had not an Article con-
trary to the Agreement.

We are informed that a Cause of a very singular Nature
is coming on to be tried in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey,
wherein a young Woman is Plaintiff, and a Gentleman of
Fortune Defendant; for Breach of a Promise of Marriage
made in Writing to the Plaintiff by the Defendant, in the
Life Time of his Wife, since deceased, to be contracted
with the Plaintiff after the Death of the Wife, provided she
would continue in her single State, until such Contingency
might happen: Which the Plaintiff in her Declaration sets
forth she hath done, pursuant to, and in Virtue of the De-
fendant's Promise and Assumption as aforesaid; and by
Reason thereof hath lost her Marriage. The Action is laid
for £. 3000 Proc. Money.

To the PRINTER. New-York, 23d July.

In Order to show the Sentiments the People in our Sister Colo-
nies have of our late Proceeding, in making an Alteration in the
Non-Importation Agreement, which they and almost every Body
do consider as an absolute Breach of it, sundry of your Customers,
before you will insert in your next Paper, the following Copy of
a Letter dated the 17th Instant, from a Gentleman in Philadel-
phia to his Friend in this City, which will oblige, &c.

A NEW-YORKER.

Sir,

"Your Favour of the 13th Instant came to Hand too late
to be answer'd by the Return of the Post."

"Words cannot describe with what Surprise and Con-
tempt we heard of the treacherous Conduct of the New-York
Importers,—Slaves they deserve to be, and Slaves I could
with them to be, if it were possible, without involving the
innocent and unborn—I hope the true born Sons of Li-
berty (of whom I am persuaded you have many amongst
you) will favour the World with the Names of the Ring-
leaders of so detestable a Faction, that if any of them should
be hardy enough to venture abroad, either to this City

(which I'll promise them they'll not find a very agreeable
Place) or elsewhere, they may be treated as they ought to be;
—Don't you think it would be well, if like Cain of old,
they had each a Mark set on them? Suppose it was—to indi-
cate the Disposition of their grovelling Souls?

"We comfort ourselves here, that the Virtuous among
you will be industrious and successful in your Endeavours
to render abortive their diabolical Machinations, in which
you'll certainly be assisted here, and I doubt not elsewhere.
—The Virginians are highly irritated, and determine to have
no Connections with New-York, which Name is now be-
come so detestable, that I really pity you and every other ho-
nest Man who is obliged to wear it."

"The spirited Resolves of the Inhabitants of this City,
made last Saturday, for which I refer you to Yesterday's
Chronicle, and the inclosed, at the same Time that they
please, may serve to shew you something of the Minds of
People here."

No News by the Hartford Post, except,—That there appears
to be no Truth in the Report of the Repeal of the Duty
Act on Tea.

The Queries from New-Jersey, relating to the Non-
Importers' sending Orders for Goods, as well as the Impor-
ters, after they had concluded to break the Agreement.

Also a piece sign'd, A Jersey Man, came to hand too late
for this paper, which was then entirely fill'd.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Elliot, Miller, and Helena, Harriot, from Africa;
Saint Lawrence, Revue, Quebec. Sloop Polly, Holt, Philadel-
phia; Betsy, Hallock, Dominica and St. Eustatia; Albany,
Bell, St. Christophers and St. Eustatia; John Adventure, Ro-
berts, St. Kitts; Pretty Polly, Brafer, Hispaniola; Charlotte,
Albany, jun. South-Carolina; Hambird, Cox, Rhode-Island;
Two Brothers, Petty, New-Providance; John, Griffing, St.
Lucia. Schooner Hitty, Allen, Tortola; Charming Molly,
Gray, North-Carolina.

Outward.—Brig Liberty, Prince, for Cayenne; Olive Branch,
Tingley, and Helena, Harriot, Newfoundland. Sloop Hannah,
Gibb, Hispaniola; Dove, Ferguson, Philadelphia; Charming
Polly, T. De St. Croix, Rhode Island.

Cleared. Sloop Endeavour, Ellis, to Virginia; Charles, Can-
dall, Hispaniola; Sally, Hunt, St. Augustine; Three Friends,
Dorrell, Dominica; Pennsylvania Farmer, Gibbins, St. Chris-
tophers; Success, Bewes, St. Lucia. Brig Success, Toulon,
Hispaniola; Bumper, Stirlingham, Madeira; Catherine and
Elizabeth, Galatian, South-Carolina; Rebecca, Shurt, Jamaica;
Coronation, Snow, Newfoundland; Lord Camden, Elder, Co-
caton; Nancy, White, Bristol.

To the PRINTER.

New-York, 26th July, 1770.

IN Consequence of a printed Advertisement for the Pur-
pose, a considerable Number of Inhabitants met Yester-
day Evening at Hamden-Hall, where a Protest against the
Conduct of those who have broke the Non-Importation
Agreement (whereby they have destroyed that Union of the
Colonies so essential for the Preservation of their Liberties)
was read, unanimously agreed to, and signed by a conside-
rable Number.—The said Protest is left at the House of Mr.
Jasper Drake, where due Attendance will be given (for Per-
sons to sign) from 9 o'Clock in the Morning 'till 12 at Noon;
and from 3 in the Afternoon 'till 7 in the Evening 'till
Saturday the 4th of August. It is hoped that the Counties,
will likewise Protest; as it will be the only Means to pre-
serve the Reputation of the Colony, which has been meanly
prostituted to serve the vile Purposes of a Party.

Middletown, July 9, 1770.

Mr. HOLT,
I Observed in your last Thursday's Paper, a melancholy
Account, of the Murder of Anthony Collins, said to
come lately from Middletown in Connecticut, and which
Account contained some Slur on his Character, as though he
had stole the Money he was possessed of. In order to do
common Justice to the Dead, I would inform the Public, that
he shipped himself some Time last Winter in Georgia, on board
a Vessel I was concerned in, and went from thence to Ja-
maica, thence here, where he arrived the Beginning of June:
He brought some considerable Money with him here, and we
paid him about Twelve Pounds more as Wages, which he
had industriously earned—before this he was a perfect
Stranger to me, so can say nothing of his former Life and
Conversation: But he appeared to be a peaceable, honest
Man;—and the only failing I was capable of discovering
was, that he was some Times a little in Liquor. I under-
stood that he belonged to a good Family in England, cer-
tainly he was well bred, and the Money he had when he
was so inhumanly murdered, he honestly earned; and I
hope all good People will vie their utmost Endeavours to
bring the Murderer to condign Punishment.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
BENJAMIN HENSHAW.

Mr. HOLT,

You will very much oblige the Subscribers to the inclosed Letter,
by inserting it in your next Paper. It has been refused by the Prin-
ters here, lest they should be deprived of a Pension of £.100 a
Year, which they enjoy from Government. To prevent ill-na-
tured Suggestions, it is proper to mention, that the Letter was
written and sign'd before any of the Justices ever heard of it.

Quebec, 29th March, 1770.

To his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District of
Quebec, Simon Ecuier, Thomas Ainslie, John Martineau,
Richard Murray, Francis Levesque, John Nairne, Mal-
colm Fraser, Samuel Gridley, Hugh Finlay, Peter Stuart,
John Collins, Alexander Fraser, James Potts; John Lees,
and Thomas Aylwin, Esqrs.

Gentlemen,
As in a Publication in this Day's Gazette, there is an
imply'd Reflection on the Conduct of the Justices for
the Province at large, which Strangers may suppose to be
occasioned by some Mal-administration of yours.

We think it our Duty in this public Manner, to express
our Approbation of your Conduct in Office, and the just
Sense we have of the Obligations this District is under to
you, for the great Pains and Care you have taken, not only
to preserve the King's Peace inviolate, and to punish Of-
fenders against the Laws; but for the equal and upright
Conduct you have always held, in deciding Matters of private
Property; and we beg you to accept our warmest Thanks
for the same.

This we can boldly say, is the general Voice of the Dis-
trict of Quebec, for though some of you may have erred in
trifling Matters, from not being deeply read in the Law;
yet we are conscious that you have not intentionally disre-
garded, vexed, or oppressed any one; and we heartily wish that
the Gentlemen to whom the Decision of Property, between
Party and Party is now transfer'd, may, by a due Regard to

a certain Degree of solemnity and deliberation, but chiefly by an
impartial Administration of Justice, gain the public Appro-
bation as you have done.

We are with much Esteem, Gentlemen,
Your much obliged and most obedient Servants:
Quebec, the 22d March, 1770.

Francis Dambourget, B. Comte, Thomas Lee, John Melvin,
Henry Boone, James Cummings, Abraham Ogier, John M'Cord,
Isaac Werden, George Gregory, John Poister, Jeremiah Daly,
George King, John Mayer, John D. Mercier, Alexander Mar-
tin, Zachary Macaulay, Murdock Stuart, Charles Grant, John
Aitkin, William Greville, John Fine, John Renaud, Michael
Flanigan, James Hanna, James Sinclair, Leuch. Smith, P.
Fergus, David Algeo, John Bernard, Duncan Anderson, James
Jeffry, Isaac Levy, William Smith, Gilbert M'Randall, Robert
Jackson.

FORTY Boxes of GLASS to be sold,
10 in a Lot, Tuesday the 31st July, at
12 o'Clock, at the Coffee-House.

To be sold by public Auction,
On THURSDAY the 2d of August,
At 12 o'Clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-House.

ALL the Sails, Anchors, Cables
and Materials, and a Parcel of Staves, Hoops and
Pine Boards, saved from the Wreck of the Brigantine Wil-
liam and John, lately cast away:

A L S O.

The Hall of the said Brigantine,
As it now lies at Quai-Beech, the East End of Long-Island,
N. B. This Vessel is but 12 Months old, and entirely
built of live Oak.

Most excellent Hyson, common Green, and Bohemian
Tea, to be sold very cheap, at ANTHONY L.
BLEEKER'S Vendue Store.

WHEREAS some particular Cir-

cumstances have happened, which causes my imme-
diate Attendance, Therefore this is to give Notice, that my
House and Lot of Ground, with an excellent new Vault of
21 and 12 Feet clear, and all the Improvements, situated on
the Corner of Chapel-Street and William's-Street, will be
sold at public Vendue, at the Coffee-House, on Wednesday
next, the 1st of August, or any Time before at private Sale.
The House is well accommodated, and is fit for a private
Gentleman, or any public Business. The Conditions of
Sale will be made known, and an indisputable Title given,
by EDWARD BARDIN, on the Premises.

City of New-York, 26th July, 1770.

ALL Shopkeepers and others, are
hereby forbid giving Credit to any Person whatsoever,
on my Account, as I shall pay no Debt contracted in my
Name under any Pretence whatsoever, unless I should see
Cause to give an Order in writing under my own Hand.

38 41 GEO. DEMLER, Licut. 60th Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

ON board the Brig-

antine Elliot, Paul Miller, Master,

from AFRICA, at Van Zandt's Wharf,

A Parcel of young healthy

NEW NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, from 10 to

22 Years old, at a LOW PRICE.

38 41

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Lots of Land, between the

Highlands and Albany, on the West Side of Hudson's
River, in the County of Ulster, containing in the whole
about 7000 Acres, and one Lot on Delaware River, 2000
Acres, and one near ditto 638, and one at Schoharie River
1200 Acres, adjoining to several well settled Farms: For
further Particulars inquire of ROBERT DRUMMOND,
Esq; at Acquacknuck, or of James Durham, at the lower
End of King-Street, who will dispose of the same or some
Part thereof, and on reasonable Terms, and give an indis-
putable Title for the same.

38 41

Run away from his Master Sa-

muel Bradley, jun. Esq; of Fairfield, in Connecticut,
on Saturday the 21st of July Instant, a Negro Man named
MINCER, about 23 Years of Age, a stout Fellow, very
black, Guinea born, speaks good English, but something
slow of speech, his Shins bowing more than common out-
wards: He had with him when he went away, one blue
Vest, and one streaked homespun ditto, each without sleeves,
one or two Holland Shirts, one checked Linen ditto, one
Tow homespun ditto, two Pair of Tow Trowsers, one
Pair striped homespun ditto, one or two Pair of check'd do.
A Pair Shoes and a Castor Hat almost new,—and is supposed
to have some small Silver Money, and Silver Lace with
him; its probable he will travel towards New-York Go-
vernment, and not unlikely he will endeavour to get over
to Long-Island. Whoever will take up and secure said Ne-
gro in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that his Master may
have him again, or bring him to his said Master, shall have
Three Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by
SAMUEL BRADLEY, jun.

All Masters of Vessels and others are cautioned against
harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Negro, as they
would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

38 40

PURSUANT to an Order made by

the Worshipful George Brewerton and Andrew Gantier,
Esqrs; two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, for the City and
County of New-York, on the Petition of Jacob Kemper, of the
City of New-York, Shopkeeper, and sundry of his Creditors: No-
tice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the said Jacob Kemper,
to shew Cause if any they have, before the said Judges, on Friday
the Third Day of August next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of
the same Day, at the House of Walter Brock, situate near the City
Hall, in the said City of New-York, why an Assignment of the
Estate of the said Jacob Kemper should not be made to Christopher
Smith, of the said City of New-York, Merchant, for the Benefit
of all the Creditors of the said Jacob Kemper, pursuant to the
prayer of the said Petition, and the said Jacob Kemper be there-
upon discharged. Pursuant to the several Acts of this Colony of New-
York, made and passed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

New-York, July 24th, 1770. 38 41.

POETS' CORNER.

(Continued from our last.)
 —THE Goddess LIBERTY from Silence broke,
 And thus, thro' THOMPSON'S charming Tongue she spoke:
 "AND now behold! My Fabrick stands complete
 The Palace of the Laws To different ranks,
 Responsive place belongs, yet equal spreads
 The sheltering roof o'er all; while plenty flows,
 And glad contentment echoes round the whole.
 Nor outward tempests, nor corrosive time,
 Nought but the felon undermining hand
 Of dark Corruption, can its frame dissolve,
 And lay the tall of ages in the dust.
 At this her eye, collecting all its fire,
 Beam'd more than human; and her awful voice,
 Mysterious thus she rais'd—" To Britons hear
 "This closing strain, and with intenser note
 "Lead let it sound in their awoken ear.
 "On Virtue can alone my Kingdom stand;
 "For, lost this social cement of mankind,
 "The greatest empires, by scarce-felt degrees,
 "Will moulder loose away, till, unsustain'd,
 "They, prone at last to total ruin rush.
 "Unlept by Virtue, government a league
 "Becomes, a circling junco of the great,
 "To rob by law; religion mild a yoke
 "To tame the sloping soul, a trick of state
 "To mask their rapine, and to share the prey.
 "What are without it senators, but a face
 "Of consultation deep and reason free,
 "While the determin'd voice and heart are sold?
 "What boasted freedom, but a sounding name?
 "And what Election, but a market vile
 "Of slaves self-barter'd? Virtue! without thee,
 "There is no ruling eye, no nerve, in states;
 "War has no vigour, and no safety peace.
 "Even justice warps to party, laws oppress,
 "Their weak authority protects no more,
 "First broke the balance, and then scorn'd the sword.
 "Thus nations sink, Society dissolves;
 "Rapine and guile and violence break loose,
 "Confounding life, and turning love to gall;
 "Man hates the face of man, and Indian woods
 "Hide in their savage haunts no beast so fell.
 "Britons! be firm!—nor let luxurious wants,
 "Base minded avarice, or unmanly sloth,
 "Twine round your heart indissoluble chains!
 "The steel of Brutus cut the griffin bonds
 "By Cæsar cast o'er Rome; but still remain'd
 "The soft enchanting fetters of the mind,
 "And other Cæsars rose. Determin'd, hold
 "Your independence; for, that once destroy'd,
 "Unfounded freedom is a morning dream,
 "That flits aerial from the cheated eye."

For GLASGOW,
 The SNOW THISTLE.
 ALEXANDER MARQUIS, Master;



Having the greatest Part of her Cargo engaged, will sail in ten Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to Walter and Thomas Buchanan and Co.
 N. B. Said Vessel will not be above two Weeks at Glasgow, and from thence will return directly back here.
 New-York, July 19, 1770.

TO BE SOLD, BY
 ADAM GILCHRIST,
 IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fashion'd superfine broad cloths, blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, eppelites, shal'lons, &c.
 37-40

To be SOLD,
 (For no Fault, but the want of Employ) or exchanged for Goods suitable for a Country Shop,

A Likely Negro Wench, not quite twenty Years of Age, with or without her Child. A Boy about two Years old, as may suit the Purchaser. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
 37-40

A Musical Clock, noble and elegant, which cost in England, £80. A Gold Repeating Watch, neat and good, cost £50. both to be sold at (nearly) Currency for Sterling, by ISAAC HERON, Watch Maker, facing the Coffee House Bridge.

A neat and extraordinary good Chamber Repeating Clock, a few Silver and Pinchbeck Watches, Seals, Chains, Keys, and Trinkets; Earrings of Paffe and Marquise, Enamel & ditto, and Mother o'pearl and ditto, some Wax and Jet ditto, Locker-Buttons by the Card or pair, Etwees, Enamel'd Snuff-Boxes, plated Buckles, &c. &c. All which he will sell at a very low rate.

He humbly entreats those who are indebted to him, to pay as soon as convenient, lest his Creditors should begin to think it inconvenient to trust him longer.

Those who have Watches in his Care above six Months, are requested to call for them.
 New-York, 19th July, 1770. 37-40.

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to the Tavern lately kept by Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs all of Sorts. 68—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

Just published and to be Sold by the Printer, at the Exchange.

DIVINE
 MEDITATIONS
 AND
 PRAYERS,

Fixed for
 Morning and Evening Service;
 And the
 Solemn Occasion of Receiving

HOLY COMMUNION.

Designed to purify the Heart, and to kindle Fervors of Devotion in the Minds of all serious Christians.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Serious Meditations on Divine Things, and on what concerns our eternal Interest, is certainly one of the most rational, necessary Employments of a rational, immortal Being,—one of the most conducive to our peace of Mind, and to our Progress in true Religion. As this Duty is of Importance, so also it is attended with Difficulty. The imperfection of our Nature, the lures of Sin, the temptations and Cares of this World, conspire to interrupt our Meditations, often give us a Disinclination for the Duty. Hence we stand in need, not only of Divine Aid, but also of every external Help, to assist us in the Discharge of it.

Of the various Tracts that have been written to assist devout Christians in their Meditations, the above is one of the best, and therefore it has been thought advisable to reprint it. The Subjects for Meditation are very judiciously chosen,—the Style is nervous, elegant and concise, being a kind of poetic Prose, divided into short Verses—the Sentiments are just, striking and sublime—the Principles, orthodox and evangelical. A Vein of warm Piety runs thro' the Whole, every Line is animated with manly, rational Devotion, and speaks the Language of an humble, believing, zealous Heart, which pants after God, and an Interest in the Redeemer. In a Word, this little Treatise has a direct Tendency to "humble the Sinner, to exalt the Saviour, to promote Holiness;" and therefore it is hoped, that well disposed Persons will reap Advantage from the Perusal of it.

WE the Subscribers being appointed

by the Honourable Court of Probate, for the District of Sharon, Commissioners to examine the Claims and Demands of the Creditors to the Estate of Abel Wright, late of Kent, deceased; do hereby accordingly notify the Creditors of said Estate, to bring in their Claims and Demands on said Estate, on the first Tuesdays of August, September and October, next following, at the Dwelling House of Peter Mills, Innkeeper in said Kent, as we shall attend on said Business, at said Times and Places.

Eliphalet Comstock,
 Robert Ranfon, } Commissioners,

Kent, June 25, 1770.

To be SOLD, by

HEYMAN LEVY, in Bayard-Street.

CHOICE northern beaver and large racoon by the pack or smaller quantity, half dressed deer and red hair leather, old coat beaver, very best whiting by the hoghead, a few casks claret, French cotton in large and small bails, best French indico, Hessians, crokes, a few sets superfine table cloths and napkins, large strong men's shoes, black and white wampum, hair pipes, shells for Indians, best oil stints, vermilion, tin kettles, 15 or 20 in a cask; small white and coloured beads, lead in small bars; and a few casks best Teneriffe wine in quarter casks.



For BRISTOL,
 The Brig NANCY,
 (At Cruger's Wharf.)

HENRY WHITE, Master; will sail in about a Fortnight's time. For Freight or Passage, &c. apply to said Master, or John Harris Cruger, who has for Sale, by retale,

A Cargo of choice SALT, on board the Brig Aaron, Joseph Holmes Master, at Cruger's Wharf, just imported from the Isle of May. July 5th. 35 38

ANCHORS,
 FROM one to ten Hundred

Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.

ALSO,
 Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

To be SOLD,
 By PETER THOMPSON,
 At PECK'S-SLIP,

OARS,—Tar,—Turpentine,—Spirits of Turpentine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Rack, and Cotton, &c. &c. 9—

TO BE SOLD,
 Just arrived from England,

A Small number of Servant Lads, (two of them Scrubbers, who mix and prepare the Wool for fine Cloths) all by Indenture to serve 4 Years: Inquire of JOHN HARRIS CRUGER. 35 38

WHEREAS Margaret my Wife has eloped from me, and otherwise misbehaved, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt, These are therefore to warn all Persons not to trust or entertain her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her elopement. This 12th July, 1770. 36 39

JACOB GERVERO, PRINTER.

Old Jamaica SPIRITS,

A few HOGSHEADS,
 TO BE SOLD, BY
 JAMES CREIGHTON,
 Near the Royal Exchange.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
 CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of Pot-Baker's-Hill,
 Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholesale and retale, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks, Short and long ditto, Best Velvet ditto, Common fine do, Phial do. With all Sorts of common Corks, N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s. per Bag.

EXCELLENT CHEESE,
 Just imported—from Ireland.

A T
 Ogdens, Laight, & Company,
 VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,
 Newark, East New-Jersey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow

ware, and other castings usually made at Air furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moses Ogden, at the furnace. Castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,—with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours, Shalloons, durants & tam-mies, Hair and worsted plushes of different colours, Fustians, silk twist and mohair, Best twist and metal buttons, Broad and narrow binding, Knee garters, silk laces, A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons, Black laces, gimps and bugles, Thread and blond lace, Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs, Cambricks and lawns, Ghenting and long lawns, Red and check linen handkerchiefs, Check linen, dowlas and diaper, And several other articles, too tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of millinery in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING'S may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do, sheathing do, printing do, and writing do, all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shape, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to cuts and ridings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the Society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 6—

Mr. Holt,
 I send you an
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 I am, my informing it is
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Mr. Holt.

I send you an Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in this City, to his Friend in Philadelphia: By inserting it in your next Paper, you'll greatly oblige a Number of Gentlemen of this City, and among the rest, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
CIVIS.

"Let me not live, to see that fatal day,
"In which the proud, insulting French may say,
"Ye British Slaves—what have ye now to boast?
"Where is your darling Liberty?—'tis lost."

DEAR SIR,

I flatter myself, that every individual of mankind, of any the least degree of reason, will readily acknowledge; that the end for which societies were primitively instituted, was, that men might live in full possession of, and peaceably enjoy that property, which God saw expedient to deposit into their hands. History informs us, that before the formation of society, no one could in any degree be secure, from the encroachments of his stronger neighbour; for being repelled, was constrained by the tyranny of his oppressor, to part with his all; and see himself dispossessed of his downy ease, without the least prospect of redress; unsupported by any law to which recourse might be had, to curb the usurping assailant who had dethroned him. Thus being continually agitated, by a state of insecurity, from the repeated depredations made by each on the other, as time and opportunity presented itself; they at length formed themselves into society, plac'd the chief power into the hands of a few men, and gave up part of their liberty to secure the rest.

Among the many states who by wise institutions, and wholesome edicts, have secured to their subjects, that invaluable jewel LIBERTY, we may venture to stand foremost on the list. Unaw'd by persecution, from the minions of tyranny, we can freely step forth, deliver our sentiments, openly grow them, and none dare make us afraid. HAPPY! thrice HAPPY people indeed! who with a firm, intrepid boldness, becoming men, freemen and Englishmen, will oppose tyranny, nor meekly crouch beneath the sword of DESPOTISM, tho' it be deeply rooted, even in the breast of dictatorial authority: They have the laws of the land, to fly to for redress; nor dare the most servile imitators of a Nero, trample on that sacred bulwark of our glorious constitution; without subjugating themselves, to the just resentment of a much injured people. And, yet surprising! (strangely insatuated must such wretches be to think they can escape with impunity, after inverting the laws of order, and trampling on the liberty of the subject!) we have those still among us, who are daring, and hardy enough, to attempt, to make us how to the yoke of TYRANNY! Who flatter themselves, they can rise superior to the loud and universal clamours of FREEDOM! Nay, we find them in the chariot of power, triumphantly exulting, at the daily gradations by them made, to bring their fellow-citizens, into the abject condition of slaves. As freemen, we have too high a sense of the value of LIBERTY, to be passively obedient to slavery; which only to mention fills the soul with horror! As freemen and Englishmen, we dare oppose every attempt, and encroachment, made by the tools of power, in the least derogatory to the principles of our invaluable constitution; nor will we give up LIBERTY, but at the expence of our lives.

"Our freeborn sons in freedom shall expire;
"Visit the Elysian fields all true and brave,
"And not one single soul descend the shades a slave."

FOR

"What is life? 'tis not to stalk and draw fresh air,
"From time to time; or gaze upon the sun;
"Tis to be free: When Liberty is gone,
"Life grows insipid, and has lost its relish. *Cato.*"

"By the next opportunity that offers, I shall resume the subject: when I propose entering into a detail of particulars, which have lately, and still daily do occur, in this city. I shall then hold up to view, a number of pictures which you may depend on shall be true representations of the originals. Yes, we have in this city a number of the basest In—di—es; who have betray'd the cause of freedom, and the colonies, for their own private emolument; who daily turn a deaf ear to the voice of reason, however forcibly it may strike them; and will not listen to the dictates of justice, if in any degree repugnant to their determined resolution, of obstinately persevering, in the inglorious principles they have lately avowed. SENSIBLE, as like, loud and strenuous do they appear, for an impartial display of justice, even to the lowest plebeian of the community; and yet astonishing! those very persons would rivet our chains! But ere long, you may perhaps, find them plac'd in a conspicuous light, in the public prints: And may the paper trump of fame, echo, and re-echo them, thro' every part of this extensive continent; 'till at length, their ignoble deeds may be again reverberated, to their own ears; and strike them with a

consciousness of their guilt; so that every bosom, replete with sentiments of a sincere love for FREEDOM; may shun them as a bane to society: whose breasts are no way vulnerable, to the shafts of pity, or sympathetic emotions of the most piercing distress, under which the colonies labour, from the hands of a tyrannous administration."

Mr. Holt.

I beg Leave to send you a Number of our late POLITICAL INCONSISTENCIES. In a short Time 'tis probable I shall be able to furnish you with a good many more; with some Reflections. A. W.

1. THO', in all their public acts, the *Bostonians* and *Philadelphians* have hitherto resolv'd to abide by the *Non-Importation* agreement, they, (particularly the former, notwithstanding their late peculiar unfavourable circumstances) are, by a number of the inhabitants of this city, accused as having in general violated said agreement, merely because a few rascally individuals among them have presum'd to import: And yet such there certainly are in this place; and undoubtedly many whole crimes are not yet brought to light.

2. The importation of British goods by selfish, mercenary individuals, in *Boston* and *Philadelphia*, is by some here made an argument in favour of a general importation in this city.

3. Smuggling of British goods, contrary to the *non-importation* agreement, is, by the same persons, and almost in the same breath, condemn'd as practised by rascals in other colonies, and yet highly commended and approved of here.

4. Some of the inhabitants of this city challenge a great deal of reputation, as having set on foot the *non-importation* agreement, and boast of their having more punctually observ'd it, than the citizens of any other town on the continent;—and therefore; forthwith! they have a right *sift* of all to break it. That is to say, 'I've been a better man than others heretofore, and therefore now have a better right than any other man to be a ———'

5. The sense of the town was not fully taken at first, there being a great many who either did not choose to sign for or against importation, or were not consulted; and yet expresses were hastily dispatched to *Philadelphia* and *Boston*, to assure them, that the majority of the inhabitants of this city &c. (which I'm apt to believe was not true) were for importation.

6. A great number of those who signed for importation in this city, (I'm inform'd) did it only on condition that the inhabitants of *Boston* and *Philadelphia* should accede to the measure;—That, these last have absolutely refused to do; And therefore our committee's first letter appears to contain in it matters entirely groundless and incorrect.

7. The committees of *Boston* and *Philadelphia*, have nobly rejected the proposals of our committee for importation; and yet, forthwith! our committee have resolv'd to take the sense of the town again. Which is as much as to say, That, *whether Boston or Philadelphia, will or will not, we are determined to import.*

8. June 27th. The committee of merchants in this city (Mr. *Curtis* excepted) assum'd to themselves almost as much power as belongs to the Governor of this colony, with regard to discovering the persons who burnt the goods lodg'd at Mr. *Platt's*; (I wonder they did not offer a reward to an informer!)—The next week they pretended a great deal of zeal against one *McCurdy*, who bro't into this city a few goods from *Connecticut*, imported contrary to the *non-importation* agreement; and yet at the same time the most of them were undoubtedly endeavouring to betray the inhabitants of this city into a general importation.

July 18 1776.

From the London, Gazetteer, April 25.
To the E—l of H—n.

A Very melancholy occasion calls upon me to renew my addresses to your Lordship.

How long do you mean to insult our patience? How long do you mean to trample on our rights, to set the laws at defiance, to offer violence to every feeling of humanity, and put the loyalty of America to the torture, by the most humiliating insults and most atrocious injuries? It is now a time to ask, whether you mean to urge this iniquitous business to the horrible extremity of shedding blood. The streets at *Boston* are already flowing with blood, wantonly, cruelly, and cowardly poured forth from the unarmed multitude, by your military magistrates. We are only to ask how much slaughter, how many inhuman massacres, will satiate your vengeance?

The last advices from *Boston* bring an account of a military execution on the citizens, that must fill every feeling breast with astonishment, indignation, and horror. We there see the soldiery, without provocation, attacking, stabbing, and cutting the inhabitants with their swords, and firing upon them regularly, under the command of an officer. Three men fell immediate sacrifices to this inhuman outrage; and many others are mortally or danger-

ously wounded. These are your exploits, my Lord; these your triumphs! they are written in blood, and are indelible.

At tibi pro scelere—

Dii (si qua est celo pietas, qua talia curet)
Per solvent grates dignas, et præmina reddant.
Debita, qui innocuous crudelem cernere letum.
Fecisti, et patrius fudisti funere vultus.—VIRG.
Perhaps, my Lord, you will say this was unexpected. But a little retrospect will prove, that, from the measures you adopted, and the circumstance of things, nothing else could be expected.

You had set the soldiery loose from the restraint of civil authority. You saw their officers publicly abetting and encouraging them, in offering open violence to the civil magistrate, and carrying the law upon the points of their swords. You saw it solemnly confirmed by affidavits, that the soldiers, encouraged by the officer, Col. Dalrymple, and countenanced by an inferior officer, in the face of day, entered a chamber of justice, and rescued from the hand of the magistrate, a fellow soldier, bearing him off in triumph, after wounding the peace officers who interposed. Did your Lordship ever check this? Did you ever order inquiry to be made, and punishment to be inflicted, on this dangerous outrage to the sacred authority of the King, and the rights of the people?

From an unbridled soldiery, unawed by the civil power, countenanced and encouraged by their officers, what could you expect but the murders and massacres which have ensued?

We have heard Governor Bernard publicly declare, as chief Magistrate, that he had no power over the military in *Boston*; and we now find the same system countenanced; so that even after this direful consequence of military rule, Governor Hutchinson informs the complaining people, while the streets were reeking with the blood of their slaughtered fellow citizens, that he has no power over the military. Can you justify these measures, my Lord, by any principle of the constitution, or any colour of law? Or will you place them upon the feet of arbitrary power, trampling upon all law?

Your advocates and the enemies of America will, no doubt, endeavour to palliate this matter, and misrepresent the people as the aggressors. We have seen the enemies of liberty here dare, to attempt the same in the outrageous business of St. George's Fields, and of the rescue of the *Horse-Guards*. It will not, therefore, be surprising, if they pursue the same plan in the affair at *Boston*. But the Governor, who is known to be devoted to your measures, exerting himself so decisively against the soldiery, and their commander withdrawing the troops from the town without orders, carries a conviction with it, that the transaction was too flagrant and flagitious to be countenanced even by your tools.

It is apprehended that orders will be sent to General Gage, to remand the troops to *Boston*. Your Lordship is advised seriously to weigh the consequence of this measure. Will you put the inhabitants of *Boston* to the miserable alternative of living in daily fear of military execution, or of taking arms at once to prevent it? Remanding the troops to *Boston*, will be throwing the die, and you must stand the hazard. Already have you, by a series of oppression and cruelty, put the loyalty of that people to the severest trial; and you may perhaps effect its total extinction. But when you have kindled the flame of rebellion, will you answer for its course? You have seen the townships in *Massachusetts Bay* ready to take arms for the town of *Boston*, on the late murderous occasion: Are you sure that every colony will not equally sympathize with that province, should it be once compelled by intolerable grievances to the sad resource of arms?

Resolve, my Lord, either to reduce the military under the civil authority, and station the troops for the defence, not for the disturbance and destruction of the people; or stand the perilous issue of persevering in this detested plan. The consequences are before your eyes; they are too plain to be mistaken; you may, by one single act, do more mischief to these kingdoms, than ten thousand wiser and worthier men can ever repair. But be assured, that the indignation of the violated laws, will fall with accumulated vengeance on the advisers of these pernicious measures. The blood that has been cruelly shed can only be expiated by the punishment of those who authorized it.

JUNIO AMERICANUS.

PERRY HAYES & SHERBROOKE,

Have for Sale,

MUSCOVADO Sugars, best French and Jamaica cotton, dried, Spanish hides, Cinnamon, Cadiz Salt, British canvas, crates of white stone dishes, and Dutch Sifts. The remainder of their European goods will be sold on very low terms. 33 40

WANTED,

A Miller, who understands the Management of a Grist Mill, may hear of Employment, by inquiring of the Printer heretofore, at the Exchange. 36—

PIRITS,
EADS,
D. BY
GHTON,
change.

E BUCK,

of Pot-Baker's-Hill,
sole sale and retail, at
viz.

Sole for Shoes,

for Womens Clogs,

ning Corks,

Stone, Mustard and

Bottle Corks,

for Fishing Nets,

Prices, for swimming,

Bottle Corks at 2s.

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WARSAW, April 14.

THE Letters that arrive from the interior parts of the kingdom, give us hopes that the spirit of Confederacies is pretty well over, many of the people concerned being convinced, that their persevering in them can only tend to their own ruin, and that of the state.

Utrecht, May, 2. We have advice, by the way of Russia, that the Muscovites, after being joined by the Greeks, have made themselves masters of Mesolongi, Patras, and two other places. The following event happened at Mesolongi: The Turkish governor, finding the enemy would become masters of the place, went to the Syndic to make his submission; but the latter, from his inveterate hatred to the governor, killed him. The chief of the revolted Greeks, being informed of the affair, ordered the Syndic to be hanged, for such an atrocious act of injustice to a man who came to deliver himself up to him.

Warsaw, April 25. By letters this moment received from Cracow, there is advice, that the Sieur Byczynski, Marshal of the Confederacy of Siradia, was shot on Friday, (the 13th of this month) in the camp of the Confederates; having previously been declared, "guilty of high treason, unworthy of the name of gentleman, and an enemy to the country, for permitting the escape of the Counts Grabowski, and committing all kinds of excesses, in roving from one Palatinate to another, and every where extorting money, with the view of enriching himself."

The Confederacies are almost all annihilated in Great Poland; Col. Ronne hath dispersed them and convoked a great part of the Magnates to meet at Pofania, on the first of next month, in order to form a Counter-confederacy.

We have received here a copy of a manifesto of the general Confederacy against the King, and a letter from Marshal Dzianowski, filled with violent expressions against his Majesty; but these pieces are kept secret. We are well informed that several Potentates of Europe have assured our Sovereign, that they will support him on the throne.

We hear from Lublin, that the Russian Colonel Suwarow, who has for a long time been in pursuit of Marshal Pulawski, at length came up with him in the Palatinate of Sendomir, and hath totally defeated him. The Russians have taken 5 pieces of cannon, and suffered scarcely any loss, as the Confederates made no resistance. We are assured that Marshal Pulawski is made prisoner.

BOSTON, July 9.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, dated May 9.

The M—y are mad; and if they continue to persist in the same measures, acts of desperation must be the consequence sooner or later. A pardon for Capt P—n is gone out, but I hope it will arrive too late.

Last Friday night some of the prisoners in the goal in this town, set fire to the partition of the room in which they were confined, in order to make their escape; but being timely discovered by some other prisoners in the apartment above them, who alarmed the Watch, it was soon extinguished, and the persons concerned therein secured in the dungeon.

TO BE SOLD,

A New grist-mill, in the Great

Nine Partners, near Filkin Town, on a durable stream that affords plenty of water for grinding in the driest seasons, with about 5 or 6 acres of land, and a small dwelling house; the mill house is large and well built, being 40 feet long, and 18 feet wide, three stories and a half high, has two pair best Eltopus stones, three new bolts and bolting cloths, and completely fitted for bolting and packing, the bolts all going by water; it is commodiously situated for country business, being a fine place for a merchant, as it is in the centre of a fine wheat country, lying about 15 miles east from Poughkeepsie, on the great country road leading from thence to Filkin-Town, Sharon, Salisbury, &c. Any person inclining to purchase said mill, may apply to the subscriber on the premises. 36 35 CALES HAIGHT, Jun.

ANY Gentleman inclining or intending to carry on the Spermaceti-Works, in all the various Branches; may hear of a young Man at Mr. Giffon's, near the Head of Chapel-Street; who will engage to answer his highest Expectations, in performing every Branch thereunto belonging: And likewise credit the Materials for carrying on said Business. 36—

Province of New-York, &c.

By order of Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief justice of the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-York. Publick notice is hereby given, to William Brown, late of Rye, in West Chester county, farmer, and all others whom it may concern, that on application and due proof, made by Abraham Lott and Isaac Low, of the said city merchants, two of the creditors of the said William Brown.

The said justice hath, pursuant to the directions of an act of the governor, council and general assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors," and also pursuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council and general assembly of the said colony of New-York, entitled, "an act to continue an act, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors," with an addition thereto, commanded the sheriff of West Chester county to attach, seize and safely keep, the whole estate real and personal of him the said William Brown, of what nature or kind soever, the same may be, with all evidences, books of accounts and papers relating thereto, within his bailiwick, and that unless the said William Brown do return and discharge his debts within three months from the date hereof, all his said estate that shall be so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the 16th day of June, 1770.

Wanted to go to Virginia, on good Wages, A Sober single Man, of a good Character, who understands the Smith's Business and is a good Workman.

A L S O. Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a single Man of like Character, who understands the tending and Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the same Place, who may likewise hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer at the Exchange. 36—

TO BE SOLD, BY PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

IRISH linens, worsted plush,

Turkey burlaps, Manchester velvets, peacock satins, cotton gowns, Russia duck, white wash brushes and hand brushes; white cotton counterpane, loaf, lump and double refined sugars; 3rd. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice, New York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in cases, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and square slabs; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallop root, grindstones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice dress skins. New-York, 28th June, 1770. 36—

INOCULATION.

GEORGE PUGH Surgeon, lately arrived from Jamaica, acquaints the Public, that he was the first Person who introduced the Suttonian Method of Inoculation for the Small-Pox in that Part of the West-Indies, where he has been instrumental in almost eradicating that most loathsome Disease. He now proposes carrying on that Branch of his Profession, every Spring and Fall, in Elizabeth Town New-Jersey, where he has opened a Commodious House for the Reception of Patients. Any Person, Family or Company desirous of being inoculated by him at New-York, Philadelphia or else-where, may depend upon his strictest Care and Attendance to conduct them through the Small-Pox, and upon Terms agreeable to their Circumstances, and what may justly be added, with very little Loss of Time or Hindrance. And that all Persons may have it in their Power to satisfy themselves of the Utility of his Practice, he has inserted a few of the Estates that were inoculated by him, without the loss of a Patient, in the Parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, each Estate having not less than 400 Slaves upon an Average, Deanes Valley, William Witter, Esq; Anglesea, Samuel Houghton; Paradise, John Cope; Egypt, Ditto; Prospect, H. Ricketts; Amity, William Bosley; South-Field, William Blake; Williamsfield, Crawl, Roaring-River, Hertford, Beckford, Esq; Mount Pleasant, Jacob Ferris, Sweet-River, Friendship, Greenwich, Flo. Vassall, Esq; With many more Estates and white People throughout the Island, too numerous to be inserted in this Advertisement. N. B. The Poor, properly recommended, will be inoculated gratis.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE quarter part of an original

proprietary right in the patent of Westenhook; also one ninth part of another proprietary right in the said patent: Those lands lie in the county of Albany, to the southward of the city of Albany, on the east side of Hudson's river; the quality unexceptionably good, and the situation in a very well settled part of the country—Also four small lots of land in the patent called Tomhenick, on the east side of Hudson's river, and at the distance of about 16 miles from the city of Albany: The lots contain 450 acres of land, three of 100 acres each, and one of 150 acres, which last is mostly low land; one of the lots has a very fine fall of water, and convenience for saw-mills, and plenty of choice timber may be had in the neighbourhood; the distance from Hudson's river is only 8 miles, where a very good road is made and daily used. Any person inclining to purchase, may be more fully informed by PHILIP LIVINGSTON, at New-York, good bonds will be taken in payment. New-York, 11th July, 1770. 36 39

TO BE SOLD,

Upon reasonable TERMS, at ABEEL and BYVANCK's,

Near Counties-Market, A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

A L S O, ward files, Chisels, plain irons, &c. &c. sorted, superior to those imported from Great Britain, and at a less price, American made Siches, Straw knives, Best long and short steel Blade mill saws, single or in sets, other saws of different sorts, Fine brass wire for wheat screens, Indian beads sorted, Do. looking glasses and Hatchets, Best yellow oil flints, very cheap, by the thousand or greater quantity, Velvet corks cheap, Best glue, House and horse bells: Powder, Shot, London IC steel, Blister'd steel German do. Best refined bar iron, Hoop iron, Copperas, Chalk, Iron pots and kettles, equal to the Holland, Large iron tea kettles, Do. stew pans, Do. dripping pans, Do. skillets, dogs, waggon and cart boxes, Post and box coffee mills, Sealed half bushels, 6d. and 24d. nails, Clout nails sorted, Brads sorted from 1d. to 6d. Files sorted from the largest rubbers to the smallest

To be sold, at Vendue, on the second Day of October next ensuing, (or at private Sale any Time before.)

A Farm or plantation in Middle-

town, in the county of Monmouth, pleasantly situated on Sandy-hook bay, it contains about 120 or 130 acres, near to acres of which is salt meadow: There is a dwelling house, barn and orchard on said place,—there is part of it wood land, and an excellent spring of water close by the door: It is naturally fenced on two sides, one side by the bay, the other side by the creek; there is a great quantity of sea weed yearly drives on shore, which makes good manure: there is plenty of fish to be caught in the season, either with hook or net, as also clams and other shell-fish. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to SAMUEL BOWNE, living on the premises, June 29th, 1770. 36 38

THE imposition of a tax upon

goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself: Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.—If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,—nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.—Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper.—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end.—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

GEORGE BAIL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will sell, very low for Cash, Pencil'd China.

TEA table sets complete, Quart bowls, 4s ps. Pint ditto, Cream jugs, Sugar dishes, Tea pot stands, Spoon boats, Flower jars, Quart mugs, 3 pint coffee pots, Coffee cups and saucers, Butter plates, Tea cups and saucers with handles. Burnt Image China. Complete tea table sets, (39 ps. Gallon bowls, Three quart do. 3 pint do. 2 pint do. 1 pint do. Chocolate do. Cups and saucers, (4 sizes, Tea pots, Cream jugs with covers, Sugar dishes, Tea pot stands, Cups and saucers with handles, large and small, Odd saucers.—Salt sellers. Blue and white China. Table and soup plates, Odd saucers.—Salt sellers, Do. cups, 2 sizes, Gallon bowls, 3 Quart do. 3 Pint do. 2 Pint do. 1 Pint do. 3 Pint coffee pots, 2 Pint bowls, Butter plates, Large cups and saucers, Small do. Tea pots, 3 sizes, Do. and stands, Spoon boats. Brown China. Large tea pots, Small do. Slop bowls, Chocolate do. 3 Pint coffee pots. White China. Sugar dishes, Cream jugs, Flower jars. White Stone Ware. Sets of oblong dishes, Tureens, large and small, Butter tubs and stands, Worcester pattern salad, Bowls and stands, &c. &c. Table and butter plates, Jelly and pudding forms, different patterns. Delph Ware. Gallon bowls, bottles and batons, large, 3 Quart bowls, 2 do. do. 1 do. do. Pint and half pint do. Plates.—Bowls and batons, 2 sizes, Quart mugs.—Pint & 4 pint sugar dishes, &c. Plain Glass Ware. Gallon decanters,—3 Qu. do. 2 Quart do. 1 do. do. Wine and water glasses, Wash hand glasses with plates, Beer glasses, Common wine do. Cruets.—Butter tubs and stands, Punch glasses with handles, Patty pans.—Sugar dishes, Salt sellers and linings, Jelly and bird glasses. Flower'd Glass. Decanters, new fashion, Wine and water, and Ale glasses, Neat cut salts, Do. cruets, Bowls with covers, 2 sizes, Odd glasses with silver tops for cruet stands, Cruet stands from 12s. to 1l Iron Ware from England. Fifth kettles with strainets, 1 sizes, Stew pans, 5 sizes, Tin patty pans, 3 sizes, Gallon and 3 quart tea kettles, Queen Pattern Lamp, Of the newest patterns, very useful for sick persons, Tin lamps that serves for several uses, Table matts, 2 sizes, Pocket steel yards, Sauff boxes, Tob. do. with burning glass, Japan'd spectacle cases, Ivory black, 3s. per pound, Bristol grindstones, London grindstones, several sizes, Best velvet corks, Common do. 31—

To be Sold, for no Fault,

A Likely Negro Wench, about 18 Years of age, can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer. 35 38

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 67